

The Limestone *chalk* soils formed from fossil protozoan shells are nutrient rich and highly alkaline. .

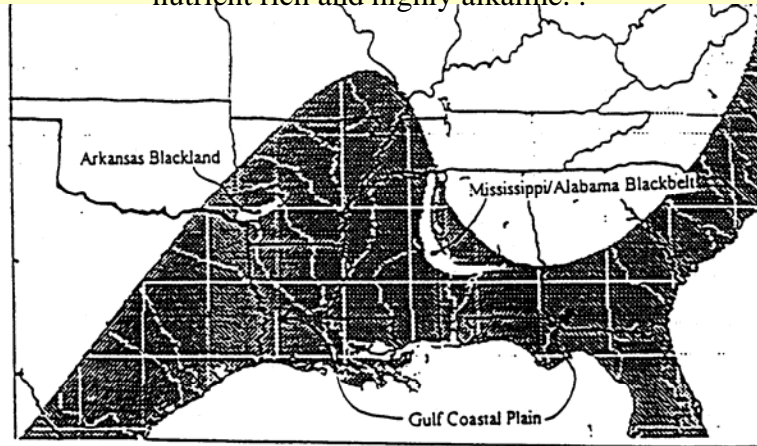
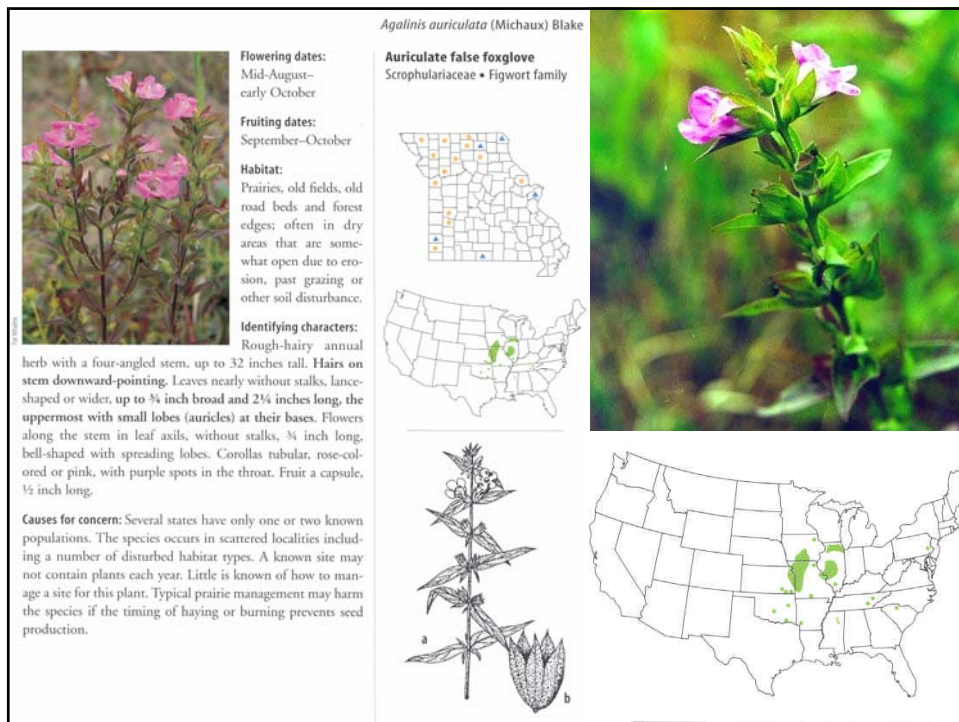


FIGURE 1. GULF COASTAL PLAIN WITH GENERAL LOCATIONS OF ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI/ALABAMA BLACK PRAIRIES









Dolomite Limestone Glades

The Collared Lizard
Is a sensitive species
That benefits from
Dolomite Glade
Management



Dolomite Glade Development and Progression



5 - 6 - 2006



6 - 10 - 2006



7 - 17 - 2006

Post Oak Savanna



Lesquerella filiformis Rollins

Missouri bladderpod
Brassicaceae • Mustard family



Flowering dates: April–May

Fruiting dates: May–early June

Habitat: Limestone glades or limestone outcrops in pastures, lawns, utility corridors or roadsides. Often associated with eastern red cedar on sites not managed with fire or currently grazed.

Identifying characters: Winter annual, 4–8 inches tall with one to numerous slender, wiry stems. Stems and leaves appear silver-gray due to dense covering of fine star-shaped clustered hairs. Showy, ¼–¾ inch-long, bright yellow flowers on stalks at tops of stems and stem branches. **Fruits** spherical, green becoming tan and hollow at maturity.

Causes for concern: Most of the world's population of this federally endangered species occurs in four Missouri counties. Succession of undisturbed sites to eastern red cedar and other woody plants eliminates habitat. The species may be eliminated or reduced when suitable habitats are invaded by aggressive exotic plants such as downy brome, Japanese brome and musk thistle.



Flowering stems with immature fruits



